

Goal 9: A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law

EPA will ensure full compliance with laws intended to protect public health and the environment.

Background and Context

Protecting public health and the environment from risks posed by violations of federal environmental requirements is basic to EPA's mission. EPA's compliance and enforcement program has been the centerpiece of efforts to ensure compliance, and has achieved significant improvements in human health and the environment. Access to information about compliance with environmental regulations and its impact on environmental conditions and human health helps inform decision making of both regulators and the public in assessing the general environmental health of communities.

Many of the environmental improvements in this country during the past 30 years can be attributed to a strong set of environmental laws and EPA's efforts to ensure compliance with those laws using tools including enforcement, compliance monitoring, compliance assistance, and compliance incentives. The combination of these tools, in cooperation with our regulatory partners, provide a broad scope of actions designed to bring about the protection of public health and the environment.

Means and Strategies

Due to the breadth and diversity of private, public, and federal facilities regulated by EPA under various statutes, the Agency must target its enforcement and compliance assurance activities strategically to address the most significant risks to human health and the environment and to ensure that certain populations do not bear a disproportionate environmental burden. A strong enforcement program identifies and reduces noncompliance problems, assists the regulated community in understanding environmental laws and regulations, responds to complaints from the public, strives to secure a level economic playing field for law-abiding companies, and deters future violations. EPA's continued enforcement efforts will be strengthened through the development of measures to assess the impact of enforcement activities and assist in targeting areas that pose the greatest risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, and include disproportionately exposed populations. Further, EPA cooperates with states and other nations to enforce and ensure compliance with cross-border environmental regulations.

The Agency reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and settlement agreements and to determine whether conditions presenting imminent and substantial endangerment exist.

The majority of workyears devoted to compliance monitoring are provided to the regions to conduct investigations and on-site inspections including monitoring, sampling and emissions testing. Compliance monitoring activities are both environmental media- and sector-based. The traditional media-based inspections compliment those performed by states and tribes and are a key part of our strategy for meeting the long-term and annual goals established for the air, water, pesticides, toxic substances, and hazardous waste environmental goals included in the EPA Strategic Plan.

In addition, the EPA's enforcement program supports the environmental justice efforts by focusing enforcement actions and criminal investigations on industries that have repeatedly violated environmental laws in minority and/or low-income areas.

The Agency's enforcement and compliance assurance program uses compliance assistance and incentive tools to encourage compliance with regulatory requirements and reduce adverse public health and environmental problems. To achieve compliance, the regulated community must understand its regulatory obligations and how to comply with those obligations. EPA supports the regulated communities by assuring that requirements are clearly understood and by helping industry discover cost-effective options to comply through the use of pollution prevention and innovative technologies. EPA also enables other assistance providers (e.g., states, universities) to provide compliance information to the regulated community. Maximum compliance requires the active efforts of the regulated community to police itself. EPA will continue to investigate options for encouraging self-directed audits and disclosure; measure and evaluate the effectiveness of Agency programs in improving compliance rates; provide information and compliance assistance to the regulated community; and develop innovative approaches to meeting environmental standards through better communication, cooperative approaches and application of new technologies.

State, tribal and local governments bear much of the responsibility for ensuring compliance, and EPA works in partnership with them and other Federal agencies to promote environmental protection. EPA also cooperates with other nations to enforce and ensure compliance with environmental regulations. At the Federal level, EPA addresses its Federal responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by seeking remedies for potentially adverse impacts of major actions taken by EPA and other Federal agencies.

EPA will continue to ensure the security and integrity of its compliance information systems. Efforts will be made to upgrade computer systems, databases, and tracking systems to enable the Agency to respond to increasing demands for compliance and environmental information. The Agency will greatly facilitate the exchange of compliance and permitting information in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program with the states and tribes through a modernized information system.

The Enforcement and Compliance Program will continue to contribute to the Agency-wide Access to Interpretive Documents (AID) project. This project is intended to make all significant Agency guidance, policy statements and site-specific interpretations of the regulated entities' environmental management practices electronically accessible to the regions, states, industry and the public.

The Administration's evaluation of civil enforcement in the PART process found that outcomes could not easily be determined for this program. However, with better long term and annual outcome performance measures, program planning could be adjusted to achieve more effective results. Therefore, as part of the development of the new Strategic Plan, both goals and outcome oriented performance measures will be developed. A second finding reiterated other evaluations that had concerns about data collection and management. As a result, \$5 million is proposed for an improved compliance data system.

External Factors

The Agency enforcement and compliance program's ability to meet its annual performance goals may be affected by a number of factors. Projected performance could be impacted by natural catastrophes, such as major

floods or significant chemical spills, that require a redirection of resources to address immediate environmental threats. Many of the targets are coordinated with and predicated on the assumption that state and tribal partners will continue or increase their levels of enforcement and compliance work. In addition, EPA's enforcement relies on the Department of Justice to accept and prosecute cases. The success of EPA's activities hinges on the availability and applicability of technology and information systems. Finally, the regulated community's willingness to comply with the law will greatly influence EPA's ability to meet its performance goals.

Other factors, such as the number of projects subject to scoping requirements initiated by other federal agencies, the number of draft/final documents (Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements) submitted to EPA for review, streamlining requirements of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), and the responsiveness of other federal agencies to environmental concerns raised by EPA, may also impact the Agency's ability to meet its performance goals. The NEPA Compliance workload is driven by the number of project proposals submitted to EPA for funding or NPDES permits that require NEPA compliance, including the Congressional projects for wastewater, water supply and solid waste collection facility grants which have increased in recent years.

Finally, our evolving user community will also affect the success of our information efforts. As more states and Tribes develop the ability to integrate their environmental information, we must adjust EPA's systems to ensure that we are able to receive and process reports from states and industry under Agency statutory requirements. Local citizens organizations and the public at large are also increasingly involved in environmental decision-making, and their need for information and more sophisticated analytical tools is growing.

Resource Summary
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	FY 2004 Req. v. FY 2003 Pres Bud
A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law	\$398,150.1	\$402,462.9	\$430,560.5	\$28,097.6
Increase Compliance Through Enforcement.	\$344,680.1	\$346,590.5	\$372,173.1	\$25,582.6
Promote Compliance Through Incentives and Assistance.	\$53,470.0	\$55,872.4	\$58,387.4	\$2,515.0
Total Workyears	2,434.8	2,330.7	2,480.4	149.7

Objective 1: Increase Compliance Through Enforcement.

EPA and its state, tribal, and local partners will improve the environment and protect public health by increasing compliance with environmental laws through a strong enforcement presence.

Resource Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	FY 2004 Req. v. FY 2003 Pres Bud
Increase Compliance Through Enforcement.	\$344,680.1	\$346,590.5	\$372,173.1	\$25,582.6
Environmental Program & Management	\$248,431.2	\$233,721.7	\$272,507.2	\$38,785.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$17,075.6	\$18,687.9	\$19,148.7	\$460.8
Science & Technology	\$10,429.7	\$11,269.5	\$12,562.5	\$1,293.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$68,743.6	\$82,911.4	\$67,954.7	(\$14,956.7)
Total Workyears	2,017.8	1,932.6	2,079.3	146.7

Key Program (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	FY 2004 Req. v. FY 2003 Pres Bud
Capacity Building	\$9,417.1	\$10,342.7	\$5,785.3	(\$4,557.4)
Civil Enforcement	\$102,997.6	\$99,718.8	\$113,460.3	\$13,741.5
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$406.7	\$378.0	\$0.0	(\$378.0)
Compliance Incentives	\$284.6	\$292.6	\$0.0	(\$292.6)
Compliance Monitoring	\$54,055.9	\$51,198.4	\$59,716.0	\$8,517.6
Criminal Enforcement	\$41,697.5	\$42,538.1	\$45,166.6	\$2,628.5
Data Management	\$16,069.9	\$16,372.7	\$27,216.2	\$10,843.5
Enforcement Training	\$3,947.3	\$3,880.4	\$3,900.2	\$19.8
Environmental Justice	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4,726.1	\$4,726.1
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$25,957.5	\$27,464.3	\$28,458.7	\$994.4

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	FY 2004 Req. v. FY 2003 Pres Bud
Homeland Security-Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$14,447.8	\$3,807.0	\$3,879.7	\$72.7
Legal Services	\$988.5	\$1,057.4	\$1,096.5	\$39.1
Management Services and Stewardship	\$5,804.7	\$6,391.3	\$6,549.5	\$158.2
NEPA Implementation	\$226.9	\$237.4	\$0.0	(\$237.4)
Planning and Resource Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,881.2	\$1,881.2
RCRA Enforcement State Grants	\$42,904.7	\$42,904.7	\$42,904.7	\$0.0
Regional Management	\$90.0	\$0.0	\$2,382.1	\$2,382.1
State Multimedia Enforcement Grants	\$0.0	\$15,000.0	\$0.0	(\$15,000.0)
State Pesticides Enforcement Grants	\$19,867.8	\$19,867.8	\$19,900.0	\$32.2
State Toxics Enforcement Grants	\$5,138.9	\$5,138.9	\$5,150.0	\$11.1

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Non-Compliance Reduction

In 2004 EPA will direct enforcement actions to maximize compliance and address environmental and human health problems.

In 2003 EPA will direct enforcement actions to maximize compliance and address environmental and human health problems.

In 2002 Based upon one measure, this APG was not met.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	Units
Millions of pounds of pollutants required to be reduced through enforcement actions settled this fiscal year.(core optional)	261	300	350	M pounds
Percent of concluded enforcement actions require physical action that result in pollutant reductions and/or changes in facility management or information practices. OECA will break out the %.	77	75	80	Percent
Develop and use valid compliance rates or other indicators of compliance for selected populations.	5	5	5	Populations

Baseline: Protecting the public and the environment from risks posed by violations of environmental requirements is basic to EPA's mission. To develop a more complete picture of the results of the enforcement and compliance program, EPA has initiated a number of performance measures designed to capture the results of lowering the timeline for significant noncompliers to return to compliance, reducing noncompliance recidivism rates, and improvements in facility process and/or management practices through behavioral changes. The baseline rates for many of these measures were established in FY00. These measures will complement the traditional enforcement measures of inspections and enforcement actions to provide a more complete picture of environmental results from the enforcement and compliance program.

Inspections/Investigations

In 2004 EPA will conduct inspections, criminal investigations, and civil investigations targeted to areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of non-compliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations.

- In 2004 EPA will provide direct investigative forensic, and technical support to the Office of Homeland Security, FBI and/or other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to help detect and prevent, or respond to, terrorist-related environmental, biological or chemical incidents.
- In 2003 EPA will conduct inspections, criminal investigations, and civil investigations targeted to areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of non-compliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations.
- In 2003 EPA will provide direct investigative, forensic, and technical support to the Office of Homeland Defense, FBI and /or other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to help detect and prevent, or response to, terrorist-related environmental, biological or chemical incidents.
- In 2002 EPA exceeded all targets for inspections and investigations
- In 2002 EPA provided support to Office of Homeland Security and other law enforcement. agencies as requested.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	Units
Number of EPA inspections conducted (core required)	17668	14,000	15,500	Inspections
Number of Criminal Investigations	674	400	400	Investigations
Number of Civil Investigations	541	180	225	Investigations
EPA will respond to investigative leads that relate to security of homeland environment, FBI requests for support, and participate in all National Special Security Events as requested.	100	100	100	Percent

Baseline: The compliance monitoring program works with states and tribes to target areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations. The number of inspections projected varies each year by the complexity of facilities targeted.

Quality Assurance

- In 2004 Identify noncompliance, and focus enforcement and compliance assurance on human health and environmental problems, by maintaining and improving quality and accuracy of data.
- In 2003 Identify noncompliance, and focus enforcement and compliance assurance on human health and environmental problems, by maintaining and improving quality and accuracy of data.
- In 2002 EPA continues to operate and modernize enforcement and compliance databases.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	Units
Operate 14 information systems housing national enforcement and compliance assurance data with a minimum of 95% operational efficiency.	95	95		Percent
Complete the detailed design and software development system lifecycle stage of Phase II of ICIS (modernization of the Permit Compliance System (PCS)) by September 2003.		1		lifecycle stage
Have Phase I of the Integrated Compliance Information system ICIS fully operational in March 2002.	1			Phase
Complete system implementation lifecycle stage (i.e. data migration and testing) of Phase II of ICIS by September FY 2004.			1	lifecycle stage

Baseline: EPA's ability to target and measure effectiveness of its enforcement activities depends upon reliable and up-to-date data systems. EPA's 14 data systems will continue to operate at 95% or better operational efficiency. In conjunction with the operation and maintenance of existing systems, EPA will continue its system modernizing efforts and improve data integration and consistency.

Capacity Building

- In 2004 Improve capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance programs. EPA will provide training as well as assistance with state and tribal inspections to build capacity, including implementation of the inspector credentials program for tribal law enforcement personnel.

In 2003 Improve capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance programs. EPA will provide training as well as assistance with state and tribal inspections to build capacity, including implementation of the inspector credentials program for tribal law enforcement personnel.

In 2002 Capacity building efforts greatly assist state and tribes who are delegated inspection monitoring and enforcement. activities under many statutes. This year, EPA began collecting Regional training performance data therefore the results are significantly higher than in past years.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	Units
Conduct EPA-assisted inspections to help build state program capacity	1081	250	400	Inspections

Baseline: Improve capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance programs by providing training as well as assistance with state and tribal inspections.

Verification and Validation of Performance Measures

Performance Measure: Percent of concluded enforcement actions require physical action that result in pollutant reductions and/or changes in facility management or information practices. OECA will breakout the percentage among, physical, facility management and information practices.

Performance Database: ICIS, which tracks EPA civil, judicial and enforcement actions.

Data Source: Most of the essential data on environmental results in ICIS are collected through the use of the Case Conclusion Data Sheet (CCDS), which Agency staff prepares after the conclusion of each civil (judicial and administrative) enforcement action. EPA implemented the CCDS in 1996 to capture relevant information on the results and environmental benefits of concluded enforcement cases. The information generated through the CCDS is used to track progress for several of the performance measures. The CCDS form consists of 27 specific questions which, when completed, describe specifics of the case; the facility involved, information on how the case was concluded; the compliance actions required to be taken by the defendant(s); the costs involved; information on any Supplemental Environmental Project to be undertaken as part of the settlement; the amounts and types of any penalties assessed; and any costs recovered through the action, if applicable. The CCDS requires that the staff identify if the facility/defendant, through injunctive relief, must: (1) reduce pollutants; and (2) improve management practices to curtail, eliminate or better monitor and handle pollutants in the future.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: For enforcement actions which result in pollution reductions, the staff estimate the amounts of pollution reduced for an immediately implemented improvement, or an average year once a long-term solution is in place. There are established procedures for the staff to calculate, by statute, (e.g., Clean Water Act), the pollutant reductions or eliminations. The procedure first entails the determination of the difference between the current "out of compliance" concentration of the pollutant(s) and the post enforcement action "in compliance" concentration. This difference is then converted to mass per time using the flow or quantity information derived during the case.

QA/QC Procedures: Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures [See references] are in place for both the CCDS and ICIS entry. There are a Case Conclusion Data Sheet Training Booklet [See references] and a Case Conclusion Data Sheet Quick Guide [See references], both of which have been distributed throughout regional and headquarters' (HQ) offices. Separate CCDS Calculation and Completion Checklists [See references] are required to be filled out at the time the CCDS is completed. A Quality Management Plan for ICIS is under development.

Data Quality Review: Information contained in the CCDS and ICIS are required by policy to be reviewed by regional and headquarters' staff for completeness and accuracy.

Data Limitations: The pollutant reductions or eliminations reported on the CCDS are estimates of what will be achieved if the defendant carries out the requirements of the settlement. Information on expected outcomes of state enforcement is not available. The estimates are based on information available at the time a case is settled or an order is issued. In some instances, this information will be developed and entered after the settlement, during continued discussions over specific plans for compliance. Because of the time it takes to agree on the compliance actions, there may be delay in completing the CCDS. Additionally, because of unknowns at the time of settlement, different levels of technical proficiency, or the nature of a case, OECA's expectation is that based on information on the CCDS, the overall amounts of pollutant reductions/eliminations will be prudently underestimated.

Error Estimate: Not available

New & Improved Data or Systems: In November 2000, EPA completed a comprehensive guidance package on the preparation of the Case Conclusion Data Sheet. This guidance, issued to headquarters' and regional managers and staff, was made available in print and CD-ROM, and was supplemented in FY2002 [See references]. The guidance contains work examples to ensure better calculation of the amounts of pollutants reduced or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions. EPA trained each of its ten regional offices during FY 2002. Additionally, OECA began implementing an Information Quality Strategy (IQS) in FY2002 [See references]. The Office of Compliance's (OC) Information Quality Strategy is a plan, developed with participation across OC, The Office of Environmental Information (OEI), EPA's regional offices and states, to ensure information used and produced from national data systems are reviewed for quality, problems identified and corrective steps followed. It includes an implementation plan that describes a series of projects OC is undertaking to carry forward the strategy. These projects will be updated annually. Additionally, the IQS provides the basis of OC's Quality Management Plans [See references] produced in accordance with the Agency's data quality requirements.

References: Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures: Data Quality: Life Cycle Management Guidance, (IRM Policy Manual 2100, dated September 28, 1994, reference Chapter 17 for Life Cycle Management). Case Conclusion Data Sheets: Case Conclusion Data Sheet, Training Booklet, issued November 2000 available: www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/planning/caseconc.pdf; Quick Guide for Case Conclusion Data Sheet, issued November 2000. Information Quality Strategy and OC's Quality Management Plans: Final Enforcement and Compliance Data Quality Strategy, and Description of FY 2002 Data Quality Strategy Implementation Plan Projects, signed March 25, 2002. ICIS: U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, ICIS Phase I, implemented June 2002. Internal EPA database; non-enforcement sensitive data available to the public through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Performance Measure: Millions of pounds of pollutants required to be reduced through settled enforcement actions. (Core optional)

Performance Database: ICIS, which tracks EPA civil, judicial and enforcement actions.

Data Source: Most of the essential data on environmental results in ICIS are collected through the use of the Case Conclusion Data Sheet (CCDS), which Agency staff prepare after the conclusion of each civil (judicial and administrative) enforcement action. EPA implemented the CCDS in 1996 to capture relevant information on the results and environmental benefits of concluded enforcement cases. The information generated through the CCDS is used to track progress for several of the performance measures. The CCDS form consists of 27 specific questions which, when completed, describe specifics of the case; the facility involved, information on how the case was concluded; the compliance actions required to be taken by the defendant(s); the costs involved; information on any Supplemental Environmental Project to be undertaken as part of the settlement; the amounts and types of any penalties assessed; and any costs recovered through the action, if applicable. The CCDS requires that the staff identify if the facility/defendant, through injunctive relief, must: (1) reduce pollutants; and (2) improve management practices to curtail, eliminate or better monitor and handle pollutants in the future.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: For enforcement actions which result in pollution reductions, the staff estimate the amounts of pollution reduced for an immediately implemented improvement, or an average year once a long-term solution is in place. There are established procedures for the staff to calculate, by statute, (e.g., Clean Water Act), the pollutant reductions or eliminations. The procedure first entails the determination of the difference between the current "out of compliance" concentration of the pollutant(s) and the post enforcement action "in compliance" concentration. This difference is then converted to mass per time using the flow or quantity information derived during the case.

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References: Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures: Data Quality: Life Cycle Management Guidance, (IRM Policy Manual 2100, dated September 28, 1994, reference Chapter 17 for Life Cycle Management). Case Conclusion Data Sheets: Case Conclusion Data Sheet, Training Booklet, issued November 2000 available: www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/planning/caseconc.pdf; Quick Guide for Case Conclusion Data Sheet, issued November 2000. Information Quality Strategy and OC's Quality Management Plans: Final Enforcement and Compliance Data Quality Strategy, and Description of FY 2002 Data Quality Strategy Implementation Plan Projects, signed March 25, 2002. ICIS: U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, ICIS Phase I, implemented June 2002. Internal EPA database; non-enforcement sensitive data available to the public through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Performance Measure: Develop and use valid compliance rates or other indicators of compliance for selected populations.

Performance Databases: The Permit Compliance System (PCS) tracks National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and enforcement actions, as well as reporting and scheduling requirements. The Airs Facility Subsystem (AFS) captures emission, compliance and permit data for major stationary sources of air pollution. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo) supports permit, compliance and corrective action activities carried out by the hazardous waste handlers.

Data Source: EPA's regional offices, and delegated states

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: EPA is working to establish statistically valid noncompliance rates for selected regulated populations. This requires establishing the universe of the population and then verifying the compliance status of the selected population. This effort began in FY 2000. The first year that a population is addressed establishes the baseline. EPA can then build on these results to measure changes in behavior as a result of targeted enforcement and compliance assurance activities. Populations that have been addressed and may continue to be include: municipal sewage treatment plants for conventional pollutants Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total suspended Solids (TSS); petroleum refining sector for ammonia levels; and iron and steel sector for lead and zinc.

QA/QC Procedures: All of the systems have been developed in accordance with the Office of Information Management's Lifecycle Management Guidance, which includes data validation processes, internal screen audit checks and verification, system and user documents, data quality audit reports, third-party testing reports, and detailed report specifications for showing how data are calculated.

Data Quality Review: Regarding AFS, EPA Inspector General (IG) reports in 1997 and 1998 [See references] highlighted states' problems with identifying and reporting significant violators of the Clean Air Act, impairing EPA's ability to assess non-compliance. EPA issued High Priority Violator Guidance [See references] to improve tracking of sources of violations. As a result of the reports, EPA has enhanced oversight and headquarters' outreach to regions, states, and local governments.

Data Limitations: For all systems, there are concerns about quality and completeness of data and the ability of existing systems to meet data needs. Incompatible database structures/designs and differences in data definitions impede integrated analyses. Additionally, there are incomplete data available on the universe of regulated facilities because not all are inspected/permitted. System modernization will resolve many of these problems. Additionally, there are issues of programmatic scheduling that influence when statistically valid compliance measures can be calculated. For example, rates based on self-reported Discharge Monitoring Reports in the NPDES program, cannot be calculated until more than a fiscal quarter after the reports are received, due to programmatic and associated system rules for determining significant non-compliance.

Error Estimate: Not available.

New & Improved Data or Systems: PCS modernization is underway and will be nearing completion in FY2004. EPA is preparing Quality Management Plans (data quality objectives, quality assurance project plans, baseline assessments) for all major systems. A new Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports core program needs and consolidates and streamlines existing systems. A pilot project to develop statistically valid compliance rates for selected universes of regulated facilities will be completed in 2003. Also, measures directed at the impact of EPA strategies on recidivism focuses attention on better compliance assurance targeting, i.e., monitoring, compliance assistance, incentives and enforcement.

References: EPA Inspector General reports in 1997 and 1998: 1997 EPA IG Reports: Validation of Air Enforcement Data reported to EPA by Massachusetts (7100305) available:

http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list997/7100305.pdf;

EPA Region 3's Oversight of Maryland's Air Enforcement Data (7100302) available:
<http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/list997/7100302.pdf>;

Region 6's Oversight of Arkansas Air Enforcement Data (7100295) September 26, 1997 available:
http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list997/7100295.pdf;

1998 EPA IG Reports: Region 6's Oversight of New Mexico Air Enforcement Data - March 13, 1998 (8100078) available
http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list398/8100078.pdf; Idaho's Air Enforcement Program - September 30, 1998 (8100249) available

http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list998/8100249.pdf.]

High Priority Violator Guidance: U.S. EPA, Office of Regulatory Enforcement, Issuance of Policy on Timely and Appropriate Enforcement Response to High Priority Violations (HPVs), dated February 22, 1999, available:
<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/caa/stationary/issue-ta-rpt.pdf>

Performance Measure: Number of EPA inspections conducted.

Performance Databases: Integrated Data for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) integrates data from major enforcement and compliance systems, such as the Permit Compliance System (PCS), Air Facilities Subsystem (AFS), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo), and Emergency Response Notification system (ERNS).

Data Source: EPA's regional and Headquarters' offices.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: N/A

QA/QC Procedures: All the systems have been developed in accordance with the Office of Information Management's Lifecycle Management Guidance, which includes data validation processes, internal screen audit checks and verification, system and user documents, data quality audit reports, third-party testing reports, and detailed report specifications for showing how data are calculated.

Data Quality Review: Regarding AFS, EPA Inspector General (IG) reports in 1997 and 1998 [See references] highlighted states' problems with identifying and reporting significant violators of the Clean Air Act, impairing EPA's ability to assess non-compliance. EPA is now using an updated Clean Air Act Compliance monitoring strategy [See references] that clarifies reporting definitions and enhances oversight of state and local compliance monitoring programs.

Data Limitations: For all systems, there are concerns about quality and completeness of data and the ability of existing systems to meet data needs. Incompatible database structures/designs and differences in data definitions impede integrated analyses. Additionally, there are incomplete data available on the universe of regulated facilities because not all are inspected/permitted. In addition, the target is based on a preliminary estimate of the impact of redirecting resources to the state and tribal enforcement grant program.

Error Estimate: N/A

New & Improved Data or Systems: PCS modernization is underway and will be nearing completion in 2004. EPA is preparing Quality Management Plans (data quality objectives, quality assurance project plans, baseline assessments) for all major systems. A new Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports core program needs and consolidates and streamlines existing systems. A pilot project to develop statistically valid compliance rates will be completed in FY2003. Additionally, OECA began implementing its Data Quality Strategy in FY2002.

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http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list997/7100305.pdf;

EPA Region 3's Oversight of Maryland's Air Enforcement Data (7100302) available: http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list997/7100302.pdf;

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1998 EPA IG Reports: Region 6's Oversight of New Mexico Air Enforcement Data - March 13, 1998 (8100078) available http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list398/8100078.pdf; Idaho's Air Enforcement Program - September 30, 1998 (8100249) available

http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list998/8100249.pdf.]

Clean Air Act Compliance Monitoring Strategy, April 25, 2001, www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/monitoring/cmspolicy.pdf.

Performance Measure: Number of criminal investigations

Performance Databases: The Criminal Docket System (CRIMDOC) is a criminal case management, tracking and reporting system. Information about criminal cases investigated by the U.S. EPA-Criminal Investigation Division (CID) is entered into CRIMDOC at case initiation, and investigation and prosecution information is tracked until case conclusion.

Data Source: U.S. EPA-CID offices.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: N/A

QA/QC Procedures: The system administrator performs regularly scheduled quality assurance/quality control checks of the CRIMDOC database to validate data and to evaluate and recommend enhancements to the system.

Data Quality Review: N/A

Data Limitations: N/A

Error Estimate: N/A

New & Improved Data or Systems: A new case management, tracking and reporting system (Case Reporting System) is currently being developed that will replace CRIMDOC. This new system will be an easier to use database with greater tracking, management and reporting capabilities.

References: CRIM-DOC: U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. Internal enforcement confidential database; non-enforcement sensitive data available to the public through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Performance Measure: Number of civil investigations

Performance Databases: Integrated Data for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) integrates data from major enforcement and compliance systems, such as the Permit Compliance System (PCS), Air Facilities Subsystem (AFS), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo), and Emergency Response Notification system (ERNS).

Data Source: EPA's Regional offices.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: N/A

QA/QC Procedures: All the systems have been developed in accordance with the Office of Information Management's Lifecycle Management Guidance, which includes data validation processes, internal screen audit checks and verification, system and user documents, data quality audit reports, third-party testing reports, and detailed report specifications for showing how data are calculated.

Data Quality Review: Regarding AFS, EPA Inspector General (IG) reports in 1997 and 1998 [See references] highlighted states' problems with identifying and reporting significant violators of the Clean Air Act, impairing EPA's ability to assess non-compliance. EPA issued High Priority Violator Guidance [See references] to improve tracking of sources of violations. As a result of the reports, EPA has enhanced oversight and outreach to regions, states, local areas.

Data Limitations: For all systems, there are concerns about quality and completeness of data and the ability of existing systems to meet data needs. Incompatible database structures/designs and differences in data definitions impede integrated analyses. Additionally, there are incomplete data available on the universe of regulated facilities because not all are inspected/permitted.

Error Estimate: N/A

New & Improved Data or Systems: PCS modernization is underway and will be nearing completion in 2004. EPA is preparing Quality Management Plans (data quality objectives, quality assurance project plans, baseline assessments) for all major systems. A new Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports core program needs and consolidates and streamlines existing systems. An annual project to develop statistically valid compliance rates will be completed in FY2003.

References: EPA Inspector General reports in 1997 and 1998: 1997 EPA IG Reports: Validation of Air Enforcement Data reported to EPA by Massachusetts (7100305) available:

http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list997/7100305.pdf;

EPA Region 3's Oversight of Maryland's Air Enforcement Data (7100302) available:

http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list997/7100302.pdf;

Region 6's Oversight of Arkansas Air Enforcement Data (7100295) September 26, 1997 available:

http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list997/7100295.pdf;

1998 EPA IG Reports: Region 6's Oversight of New Mexico Air Enforcement Data - March 13, 1998 (8100078) available http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list398/8100078.pdf; Idaho's Air Enforcement Program - September 30, 1998 (8100249) available

http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/list998/8100249.pdf.] High Priority Violator Guidance: U.S. EPA, Office of Regulatory Enforcement, Issuance of Policy on Timely and Appropriate Enforcement Response to High Priority Violations (HPVs), dated February 22, 1999, available: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/caa/stationary/issue-ta-rpt.pdf> ICIS: U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, ICIS Phase I, implemented June 2002. Internal EPA database; non-enforcement sensitive data available to the public through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Performance Measure: Conduct EPA-assisted inspections to help build state program capacity.

Performance Database: Output measure; internal regional tracking system.

Data Source: Internal regional tracking system and ICIS.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: N/A

QA/QC Procedures: EPA regional and headquarters' managers check information to confirm accuracy.

Data Quality Review: None

Data Limitations: None

Error Estimate: N/A

New & Improved Data or Systems: ICIS has ability to assist regions in tracking inspections.

A new measurement tool, the Inspection Conclusion Data Sheet, (ICDS) will be used to analyze the results from inspections conducted under some of EPA's major statutes. EPA will analyze data on communication of problems to industry, compliance assistance delivered by inspectors, and immediate corrections made by industry according to region, nationally and by industry sector.

References: ICIS: U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, ICIS Phase I, implemented June 2002. Internal EPA database; non-enforcement sensitive data available to the public through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). ICDS: U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Inspection conclusion Data Sheets (ICDS). This information is internal to EPA and not currently accessible through a database on a website.

Performance Measure: Complete system implementation life cycle stage (i.e. data migration and testing) of Phase II of ICIS (i.e. modernization of the Permits Compliance system (PCS) By September 2004.

Performance Database: No database; internal tracking of measure.

Data Source: None

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability:

QA/QC Procedures: Contained within the project design.

Data Quality Review: None

Data Limitations: None

Error Estimate:

New & Improved Data or Systems: None

References: N/A

Performance Measure: EPA will respond to investigative leads that relate to the environment, including conventional, chemical, biological or radiological incidents; Lead Agency and/or Office of Homeland Security requests for investigative, forensics, technical or training support pursuant to PDDs 39 and 63; and participation in all National Security Special Events as requested by the Secret Service under PDD 62.

Performance Databases: The Criminal Docket System (CRIMDOC) is a criminal case management, tracking and reporting system which contains information about criminal cases investigated by U.S. EPA-CID (Criminal Investigation Division) from their inception as opened investigations through case initiation, investigation, prosecution and conclusion. CRIMDOC identifies those cases that are related to homeland security or counter-terrorism.

Data Source: U.S. EPA-CID offices.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability:

QA/QC Procedures: The system administrator performs regularly scheduled quality assurance/quality control checks of the CRIMDOC database to validate data and evaluate and recommend enhancements to the system.

Data Quality Review: N/A

Data Limitations: N/A

Error Estimate: N/A

New & Improved Data or Systems: A new case management, tracking and reporting system (Case Reporting System) with greater tracking, management, and reporting capabilities, is currently being developed that will replace CRIMDOC. This new system will also contain the relevant information for the Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics and Training's (OCEFT) homeland security activities and reporting requirements.

References: CRIMDOC and CRS contain enforcement-sensitive data and are not accessible by the public. Public information and annual statistics regarding the GPRA measures of the criminal enforcement program, including those related to homeland security will be reported annually in the Agency's Annual Performance Report. (www.epa.gov/ocfopage)

Statutory Authorities

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act sections 3007, 3008, 3013, and 7003 (42 U.S.C. 6927, 6928, 6934, 6973)
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act sections 106, 107, 109, and 122 (42 U.S.C. 9606, 9607, 9609, 9622)

Clean Water Act (CWA) sections 308, 309, and 311 (33 U.S.C. 1318, 1319, 1321)

Safe Drinking Water Act sections 1413, 1414, 1417, 1422, 1423, 1425, 1431, 1432, 1445 (42 U.S.C. 300g-2, 300g-3, 300g-6, 300h-1, 300h-2, 300h-4, 300i, 300i-1, 300j-4)

Clean Air Act sections 113, 114, and 303 (42 U.S.C. 7413, 7414, 7603)

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 11, 16, and 17 and TSCA Titles II and IV (15 U.S.C. 2610, 2615, 2616, 2641-2656, 2681-2692)

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act sections 325 and 326 (42 U.S.C. 11045, 11046)

Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, section 1018 under TSCA section 11 (42 U.S.C. 4852d, 2610)

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act sections 8, 9, 12, 13, and 14 (7 U.S.C. 136f, 136g, 136j, 136k, 136l)

Ocean Dumping Act sections 101, 104B, 105, and 107 (33 U.S.C. 1411, 1414B, 1415, 1417)

North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
1983 La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) section 102(f)
Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. section 4321 note)

Environmental Information Authorities

Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act (7 U.S.C. 5404)
Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act (ERDDA) of 1981
Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (5 U.S.C. App.)
Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA)
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S. C. 136-136y)
Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA)
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313 (42 U.S.C. 110001-11050)
Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA)
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S. C. 136-136y)
Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k)
Safe Drinking Water Act section 1445 (SDWA) (42 U.S.C. 300f-300j-26)
Toxic Substance Control Act section 14 (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. 2601-2692)
North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552)
Paperwork Reduction Act Amendment of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)
Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act
Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
Congressional Review Act
Regulatory Flexibility Act
Executive Order 12866
Executive Order 13148, "Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management"
Executive Order 12915 - Federal Implementation of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
Executive Order 12916 - Implementation of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission and the North American Development Bank
Plain Language Executive Order
National Environmental Education Act
Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)
Clinger-Cohen Act
Computer Security Act
Privacy Act
Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. 7601-7671q)
Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1387)
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601-9675)
Congressional Review Act
CPRKA of 1986
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313 (42 U.S.C. 110001-11050)

Objective 2: Promote Compliance Through Incentives and Assistance.

EPA and its state, tribal, and local partners will promote the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through voluntary compliance incentives and assistance programs.

Resource Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	FY 2004 Req. v. FY 2003 Pres Bud
Promote Compliance Through Incentives and Assistance.	\$53,470.0	\$55,872.4	\$58,387.4	\$2,515.0
Environmental Program & Management	\$52,215.6	\$53,043.0	\$55,816.2	\$2,773.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$473.6	\$620.1	\$321.2	(\$298.9)
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$780.8	\$2,209.3	\$2,250.0	\$40.7
Total Workyears	417.0	398.1	401.1	3.0

Key Program (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	FY 2004 Req. v. FY 2003 Pres Bud
Capacity Building	\$614.0	\$929.7	\$0.0	(\$929.7)
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$25,328.7	\$24,728.7	\$26,771.6	\$2,042.9
Compliance Incentives	\$9,810.7	\$9,397.3	\$10,307.9	\$910.6
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$5,336.7	\$5,724.1	\$5,382.8	(\$341.3)
Legal Services	\$296.0	\$321.0	\$334.1	\$13.1
Management Services and Stewardship	\$860.4	\$1,003.9	\$659.9	(\$344.0)
NEPA Implementation	\$11,280.6	\$11,548.4	\$12,296.3	\$747.9
Regional Management	\$32.1	\$10.0	\$384.8	\$374.8
Sector Grants	\$2,209.3	\$2,209.3	\$2,250.0	\$40.7

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Compliance Incentives

- In 2004 Increase opportunities through new targeted sector initiatives for industries to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations on a corporate-wide basis.
- In 2003 Increase opportunities through new targeted sector initiatives for industries to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations on a corporate-wide basis.
- In 2002 The number of facilities that participated in voluntary self-audit programs, disclosed and corrected violations greatly exceeded the target.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	Units
Facilities voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations with reduced or no penalty as a result of EPA self-disclosure policies.	1467	500	500	Facilities

Baseline: EPA developed its Audit/Self-Policing Policy in 1995 to encourage corporate audits and subsequent correction of self-discovered violations. That Policy as well as the Small Business Compliance Policy were modified in FY00. The Agency is working to expand the use of the Audit Policy through aggressive outreach to specific sectors. In FY01 the performance measure was modified to reach settlements with 500 facilities to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations. This same measure has been carried continued.

Regulated Communities

- In 2004 Increase the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through their expanded use of compliance assistance. The Agency will continue to support small business compliance assistance centers and develop compliance assistance tools such as sector notebooks and compliance guides.
- In 2003 Increase the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through their expanded use of compliance assistance. The Agency will continue to support small business compliance assistance centers and develop compliance assistance tools such as sector notebooks and compliance guides.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	Units
Number of facilities, states, technical assistance providers or other entities reached through targeted compliance assistance (core optional)		475,000	500,000	Entities

Baseline: EPA provides clear and consistent descriptions of regulatory requirements to assure that the community can understand its obligations. EPA supports initiatives targeted toward compliance in specific industrial and commercial sectors or with certain regulatory requirements. Compliance assistance tools range from plain-language guides, fact sheets, checklists and newsletters. New distribution methods include the on-line Clearinghouse. In FY03, EPA is planning to reach 475,000 facilities, states, or technical assistance providers through targeted compliance assistance efforts.

Verification and Validation of Performance Measures

Performance Measure: Facilities voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations with reduced or no penalty as a result of EPA self-disclosure policies.

Performance Database: EPA's Headquarters manages information on the self-disclosing policies in ICIS (Phase I).

Data Source: EPA's Headquarters and regional offices enter the information. The data for ICIS is generated through the use of the Case Conclusion Data Sheet (CCDS), which is prepared by Agency staff after the conclusion of each criminal and civil (judicial and administrative) enforcement action. The CCDS was implemented by EPA in 1996 and captures the relevant information on the results and environmental benefits of the concluded enforcement cases. ICIS stores information on the self-disclosing policies.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: N/A

QA/QC Procedures: Procedures are in place for both the CCDS and for ICIS entry. There are separate CCDS Calculation and Completion Checklists [See references] to be filled out at the time the CCDS is completed.

Data Quality Review: Information contained in the CCDS and ICIS are reviewed by Regional and Headquarters staff for completeness and accuracy.

Data Limitations: None

Error Estimate: N/A

New & Improved Data or Systems: ICIS now stores information on self-disclosing policies. These policies have been tracked since FY 2000.

References: Case Conclusion Data Sheets: Case Conclusion Data Sheet, Training Booklet, issued November 2000: www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/planning/caseconc.pdf; Quick Guide for Case Conclusion Data Sheet, issued November 2000. ICIS: U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, ICIS Phase I, implemented June 2002. Internal EPA database; non-enforcement sensitive data available to the public through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Performance Measure: Number of facilities, states, technical assistance providers or other entities reached through targeted compliance assistance.

Performance Database: EPA's Headquarters manages data on the number of entities reached through targeted compliance assistance in the Reporting Compliance Assistance Tracking System (RCATS).

Data source: EPA's Headquarters and regional offices enter information in RCATS upon completion and delivery of media and sector-specific compliance assistance including workshops, training, on-site visits and distribution of compliance assistance tools.

A new measurement tool, the Inspection Conclusion Data Sheet, (ICDS) will be used to analyze the results from inspections conducted under some of EPA's major statutes. EPA will analyze data on communication of problems to industry, compliance assistance delivered by inspectors, and immediate corrections made by industry according to region, nationally and by industry sector.

Methods, Assumptions and Suitability: N/A

QA/QC: Automated data checks and data entry guidelines [See references are in place for RCATS.

Data Quality Review: Information contained in the RCATS are reviewed by EPA regional and Headquarters' staff for completeness and accuracy.

Data Limitations: These are very simple data. However, due to the cyclical nature of reporting, there will be a tendency for information to lag in currency until the end of the fiscal year. Additionally, because this information is recorded in summary fashion, rather than by specific facility, verification of individual data that make up the summaries is not systematically possible.

Error Estimate: Not available.

New & Improved Data or Systems: EPA plans to incorporate RCATS into ICIS in the future.

References: RCATS: U.S. EPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. Internal EPA database. Guidance: RCATS User Guide of March 19, 2001.

Statutory Authorities

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act sections 3007, 3008, 3013, and 7003 (42 U.S.C. 6927, 6928, 6934, 6973)
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act sections 106, 107, 109, and 122 (42 U.S.C. 9606, 9607, 9609, 9622)

Clean Water Act (CWA) sections 308, 309, and 311 (33 U.S.C. 1318, 1319, 1321)

Safe Drinking Water Act section 1413, 1414, 1417, 1422, 1423, 1425, 1431, 1432, 1445 (42 U.S.C. 300g-2, 300g-3, 300g-6, 300h-1, 300h-2, 300h-4, 300i, 300i-1, 300j-4)

Clean Air Act section 113, 114, 303, and 309 (42 U.S.C. 7413, 7414, 7603, 7609)

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 11, 16, and 17 and TSCA Titles II and IV (15 U.S.C. 2610, 2615, 2616, 2641-2656, 2681-2692)

Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 section 1018 under TSCA section 11 (42 U.S.C. 4852d, 2610)

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act section 325 and 326 (42 U.S.C. 11045, 11046)

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act sections 8, 9, 12, 13, and 14 (7 U.S.C. 136f, 136g, 136j, 136k, 136l)

Ocean Dumping Act sections 101, 104B, 105, and 107 (33 U.S.C. 1411, 1414B, 1415, 1417)

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act (ASTCA)
Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Statutory Authorities for Environmental Justice

National Environmental Education Act
Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)
Clinger-Cohen Act
Computer Security Act
Privacy Act
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. 7601-7671q)
Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1387)
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601-9675)
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313 (42 U.S.C. 110001-11050)
Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (5 U.S.C. App.)
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S. C. 136-136y)
Pollution Prevent Act (PPA) (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k)
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) section 1445 (42 U.S.C. 300f-300j-26)
Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) section 14 (15 U.S.C. 2601-2692)
North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 5 U.S.C. 552)
Paperwork Reduction Act Amendment of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)
Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA)
Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
Congressional Review Act
Regulatory Flexibility Act
Executive Order 12866
Plain Language Executive Order Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
Pollution Prevention Act
Federal Fungicide, Insecticide and Rodenticide Act
Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
Safe Drinking Water Act
Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act
Government Performance and Results Act
Paperwork Reduction Act
Freedom of Information Act
Computer Security Act
Privacy Act
Electronic Freedom of Information Act
Government Paperwork Elimination Act